

## R E T U R N

To an Address of THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th April, 1872; For Copies  
 of all Correspondence with Lieut.-Governor A. G. Archibald, of Manitoba, and  
 Mr. McMicken, Land Commissioner, regarding the Fenian Invasion of  
 Manitoba, and the Intercourse of the said Lieut.-Governor with *Louis Riel*,  
 the Leader of the Rebellion in the Territory, and one of the men charged  
 with the murder of *Thomas Scott*.

By Command,

J. C. AIKINS,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 26th April, 1872.

(No. 292.)

OTTAWA, April, 1872.

(No. 1,183.  
 No. 956. SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, in compliance  
 " 963. with your Order of Reference of the 17th instant, copies of all the corre-  
 " 964. spondence of record in this Department, on the subject of the recent  
 " 968. Fenian Invasion of the Province of Manitoba, as called for by the Address  
 of the House of Commons of the 16th instant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,

Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

E. Parent, Esq.,

Under Secretary of State.

(No. 276.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, Oct. 3rd, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that after receiving from Mr. McMicken, on his arrival last evening, the reports connected with the Fenians, the substance of which I have transmitted by

last mail, I thought it desirable, and in this, I had the concurrence, not only of my political advisers, but of Mr. McMicken; and of other leading gentlemen with whom I consulted, to issue the Proclamation in English and French, of which you will find copies enclosed.

Arrangements were made for the immediate distribution of this Proclamation to every parish in the Province, and to-morrow copies will be in the hands of the Members of the Assembly and Council, and posted in public places in each Electoral District.

There has been within the last two days, a great desire on the part of the people to have some authoritative statement of the facts.

The assumed numbers of the invaders were, of course, greatly exaggerated, and the stories become more and more absurd as they became transmitted from mouth to mouth.

It seemed necessary on the one hand to give some check to these, and on the other hand not to conceal the fact that there is sufficient cause of alarm to justify prompt and decided action.

Without any authority to commission officers, I have in the emergency taken the course pointed out in the Proclamation. In a case of this kind we could not be sacrificed to points of form.

Immediately the Proclamation was issued, a meeting of the people of Winnipeg was called by hand bills.—It took place at seven o'clock last evening, and was most harmonious and successful.

It was addressed by Archdeacon McLean, the Rev. Mr. Black, and the Rev. Mr. Young, who spoke of the necessity, in the presence of an invasion, such as was threatened, of sinking all small differences, and working as one man.

The sentiment met with great acceptance, and men who have hitherto not acted together united cordially in the movement. After the meeting was over, the names of somewhere about two hundred men were enrolled, most of them discharged men of the force sent out here, to be ready for service the moment they were called upon.

The employés of the Hudson's Bay Company, in and about Fort Garry, have enrolled themselves in a company, with Mr. Donald A. Smith at their head, to be drilled and added to the force, and to be ready for active service at a moment's notice.

We are also organizing mounted scouts to keep ourselves informed of the movements of the enemy, and every thing has been done that could be to initiate a defensive movement.

I have sent to the Minister of Justice from St. Cloud, a cypher telegram, which contains some particulars that I prefer forwarding by that channel.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,  
&c., &c., &c.

## PROCLAMATION.

### PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed), ADAMS GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

To Our Loving Subjects, the Inhabitants of the Province of Manitoba.—GREETING:

Whereas, intelligence has just been received from trustworthy sources, that a band of lawless men, calling themselves Fenians, have assembled on the frontier line of the

United States, at or near Pembina, and that they intend to make a raid into this Province, from a country with which we are at peace, and to commit acts of depredation, pillage, and robbery, and other outrages upon the persons and property of Our Loving Subjects, the Inhabitants of this Province. While not unprepared to meet the emergency with our regular forces, We do hereby warn all Our said Loving Subjects to put themselves in readiness at once to assist in repelling this outrage upon their hearths and homes. We enjoin them immediately to assemble in their respective parishes, and enroll themselves for this purpose ; We call upon all Our said Loving Subjects, irrespective of race or religion, or of past local differences, to rally round the flag of Our Common Country. We enjoin them to select the best men of each locality to be officers, whom we shall duly authorize and commission, and we enjoin the officers so elected to put themselves in immediate communication with the Lieut.-Governor of Our said Province. We shall take care that persons possessed of military skill and experience shall be detailed to teach the necessary drill and discipline. All officers and men when called into service shall receive the pay and allowances given to the regular militia. The country need feel no alarm. We are quite able to repel these outlaws if they were numerous. The handful of them who threaten us can give no serious difficulty to brave men who have their homes and families to defend. Rally then, at once. We rely upon the prompt response of all Our People of every origin to this Our Call.

In Testimony whereof, we have caused these Our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Manitoba to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our Trusty and Well-beloved, the Honorable Adams George Archibald, Lieut.-Governor of Our Province of Manitoba, Member of Our Privy Council for Canada, &c., &c. At Our Government House, at Fort Garry, this 3rd day of October, in the Year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in the thirty-fifth year of Our Reign.

By Command,  
(Signed), THOMAS HOWARD,  
Provincial Secretary.

(No. 693.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,  
OTTAWA, 17th October, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 276, of the 3rd instant, referring to a previous report transmitted by you in reference to a threatened Fenian Raid into Manitoba, and covering a copy of a Proclamation, &c., issued by you calling upon the inhabitants to enroll themselves to repel the invaders.

Your despatch will receive immediate consideration.

I may add that no previous report from you on the subject of the Fenians has reached this Office.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed), E. A. MEREDITH,  
Under Secretary of State.

The Honorable

A. G. Archibald, Lieut.-Governor,  
Fort Garry.

(No. 277)

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, October 27th, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, with the steps I have taken in respect of the Fenian Invasion.

I shall enter into full details in another despatch, and shall therefore confine this to a summary.

Up to Saturday the 30th ult., the rumours that reached us in reference to a Fenian Invasion were constantly changing. The detectives and scouts, whom we had sent to the frontier, could not do much more than echo the reports that were coming by every arrival from the East.—Some of these were extravagant in the extreme. The numbers of men on the march were variously put at 1,000, 1,500 2,000, and as high as 2,500. Industrious efforts were made from some quarter to create among the French half-breeds, the belief that a large body of men had been pushed forward towards the frontier.

On Monday, the scouts brought in more precise information ; they reported that a body of men were certainly on the road to Pembina, ready to commence a raid.

On Monday evening, the 2nd inst., Mr. McMicken arrived by an express coach, bringing information which assured us the invasion was at hand. He was quite convinced however, that the number would not exceed 100 to 150 ; and that whatever danger there might be would be found to be within and not without the country.

On Tuesday, I issued the Proclamation, of which I have already forwarded to you copies ; it was hardly published, till the people of Winnipeg, called together by hand-bills, adopted without a dissenting voice, enthusiastic resolutions, and determined to enrol in the defence of the country.

Next day the other English parishes held similar meetings, and before Friday the 6th instant, the number of men that had come forward, and enrolled themselves as willing to be called into service under the Proclamation had swollen to near 1,000. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Besides the persons so enrolled, a considerable number of half-breeds, English and French, volunteered as mounted scouts, and were stationed on the different routes across the prairie, by which an armed force might be expected to pass. These were effectually guarded, and provision made that no body of men could enter from any quarter without being observed.

Late on Thursday night, our scouts brought in word, that a body of raiders had passed the frontier, but the information was not precise as to numbers. They were supposed to be from 50 to 100 strong, with a large body in the rear. This report was confirmed by further accounts, received in the morning of Friday. On that day orders were issued to advance a body of troops to meet the enemy.

The services of two of the companies organized since Tuesday were accepted, and in three hours after the issue of the order to advance, a force of 200 volunteers including the 80 of the service companies in Fort Garry, with all their arms, ammunition, camp equipage, provisions, and medical stores, and one mountain howitzer, had crossed over and taken up a position on the south side of the Assiniboine, *en route* for the place where the Fenians were reported to be. The fort having been left garrisoned by a company of fifty of the Hudson Bay Company's officers and servants, who had organized into a volunteer company under the Proclamation. The afternoon was wet and cold, and the mud made the travelling difficult and disagreeable, but the spirits of the men were excellent. The alacrity and cheerfulness they displayed was most creditable.

The troops had hardly commenced the march, when intelligence was received that the principal leaders of the movement had been captured by, and were in the custody of the United States force at Pembina.

It seems that a body of Fenians, numbering 40 or 50, and lead by Generals O'Neil and Donnelly, and Colonel Curley, with the assistance of O'Donoghue, had on the morning of Thursday the 5th instant, marched from a point twelve miles beyond Pembina, towards this Province.

They passed the frontier at about 7 o'clock a.m., and placing a guard over the Custom House, proceeded to the Hudson's Bay Company's Post, where they made prisoners of Mr. Watt, the officer in charge, and Mr. Douglas, custom's clerk under Mr. Bradley. They then proceeded to rifle the post. They had with them three carts laden with arms and ammunition. They had also a double wagon, which they loaded with provisions and supplies, and then commenced to ransack the store, taking clothing of all kinds.

Colonel Wheaton, with about thirty of his troops from the United States Fort, now came on the ground. The moment they appeared in sight the Fenians fled, and the soldiers gave chase, capturing O'Neill, Donnelly, and Curley, and eleven of the privates, with the arms and ammunition remaining in the carts. The prisoners, arms, and ammunition, were all taken to the United States Fort, Colonel Wheaton having first compelled the prisoners to unload the waggon and replace the provisions and goods in the Company's storehouse.

O'Donoghue escaped, and fled down the river bank, crossing over to the East side in a canoe.

Some French half-breeds following after him, succeeded in springing upon him. They seized a revolver he had stolen from Mr. Watt in the morning, and which he was trying to use; they tied him with ropes, and sent one of their number with word of the capture to Mr. Watt and Mr. Bradley.

These gentlemen fearing that an attempt at rescue might be made if he were sent down here, sent to Colonel Wheaton to ask him to take charge of the prisoner, and on obtaining his consent, they took him to the frontier, and delivered him over to the United States soldiers, to be conducted to the Fort and kept in custody.

Those of the raiders who were not captured, dispersed in every direction on the arrival of the soldiers.

The scouts who came in last evening report the road clear. There are no suspicious persons on the way.

The Pembina sympathizers pretend there is still a large body of men near the frontier, and that the movement is not settled yet. This I don't believe, but still, as the men have turned out and begun their march, there is no harm in allowing them to proceed a few miles in the direction of the frontier. So soon as I shall be assured that the danger is over, the forces will return.

There is no evil without its attendant good, and one benefit arising out of this will be the knowledge that when the time comes that Her Majesty requires the men of this country to rally to the support of the Government, the appeal will be promptly met by the great body of the people.

So far as I have been able to learn, there was in the ranks of the raiders one, and one only, French Metis, while the capture of O'Donoghue was made by a number of French half-breeds, who have never swerved in their attachment to the Crown and to British institutions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

A. J. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,

&c., &c., &c.

(No. 704.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 24th October, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 277 (B),  
No. 963, giving a summary report of matters connected with the recent Fenian  
invasion of Manitoba, announcing, *inter alia*, the loyal and enthusiastic

conduct of the inhabitants of the province in answer to your proclamation, the enrolment of about 1,000 volunteers, the advance of a force of 200 to meet the invaders, the seizure by the Fenians of the Hudson's Bay Post and Custom House, the capture of the principal leaders and others of the Fenians by the United States troops, also the capture of O'Donoghue by some French half-breeds, and their delivery of him for safe keeping to the United States troops, and finally the general dispersion of the raiders.

Your despatch will be brought under the early notice of His Excellency, the Governor General, on his return to the seat of government.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE,  
Secretary of State.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,  
Lieutenant Governor, Fort Garry.

(No. 280.)

GOVERNMENT House, FORT GARRY,  
October 9th, 1871.

SIR,—In my Despatch No. 277, of the 7th inst., I gave you some details of the Fenian invasion up to the date of that letter.

I omitted to state that so soon as I received, on the evening of the 6th inst., intelligence of the course pursued by Col. Wheaton, I addressed him a letter of thanks, of which I enclose you a copy.

I was anxious to secure the person of O'Donoghue, and with that view Major Irvine, at my request, addressed to that officer a letter, of which I enclose a copy, stating in substance that the prisoner had been taken on British soil by British subjects, who had handed him over for safe custody, and requesting his restoration to the British authorities.

This letter was delivered by Major Irvine's messenger to Colonel Wheaton, who declined to accede to the request, on the grounds set forth in his reply, of which I enclose a copy.

It was felt to be a great object to obtain possession of O'Donoghue's person. He knows so much about the country and the people that his power of doing mischief far exceeded that of any other of the party.

The plan adopted by O'Donoghue, as stated by himself to a French half-breed, whose co-operation he was soliciting, was to cross the frontier with a body of armed men, taking with him as he came along every man, either as prisoner or confederate, swelling his ranks till he came on to the body of the French population, in the parishes above the Fort. He was persuaded these would join him at once, and aid him in taking and plundering the Fort, when he would be joined by numbers of men from the United States, sufficient to enable him to hold the country.

It appears that conformably with this idea, the arms have been, ever since the middle of summer, deposited on the east side of Red River, within a few yards of the frontier, under a haystack. The night before the raid the arms were moved across to the west side of the river, and put into the cellar of a house occupied by the widow of Elzear Goulet (the man who was drowned last autumn near Fort Garry). This house stands on the side of the road leading down the river, within a few feet of the track, and as the men marched towards the frontier, they armed themselves on passing the house.

The rest of the plan failed, as described in my last.

Throughout the whole affair the danger was the uncertainty that existed as to the action of the French Half-breeds. It was evidently O'Donoghue's expectation that they would join him. Those of the French Half-breeds who opposed the Provisional Government were certain of the defection of the sympathisers with Riel in the late movements,

and were constantly bringing reports to prove that these men would side with the enemy. Their holding back was very unfortunate so long as they failed to speak out, O'Donoghue might speculate upon their assistance.

The capture of O'Donoghue and the other leaders did not set the question at rest. The belief among the French Half-breeds was universal that the former would be soon set free by the United States civil authorities. Many of the English shared the same belief. With these leaders free to renew the raid, and the body of the Fenians who were in the vicinity of the frontier prepared for any thing, however desperate, an attack might be organized, with better prospects of success from St. Joe.

This place is 30 miles up the Pembina River. From it roads radiate in all directions towards our settlements. One leads direct to White Horse Plains, striking the Assiniboine about twenty-five miles up from the mouth, and following the crest of a ridge between these two points, on a line nearly parallel with the road from Pembina to Fort Garry.

Another road leads from St. Joe directly to the portage along the edge of the Pembina Mountain ; and other less considerable roads diverge from these main roads, or strike the post road leading down the river in such a manner, that taking St. Joe as a point of departure, the country may be traversed in every direction.

From St. Joe, therefore, filled with a French Half-breed population, relatives, many of them, of the people of the White Horse Plains, and all of them, as United States citizens, sympathising with any thing that might lead to annexation, it was impossible to consider the danger as past, while the Fenians might gather at this point, distant far from the mounted patrol, and thirty miles remote from even a company of United States infantry.

It was with great pleasure, therefore, that I received on Saturday morning the intelligence that the French Half-breeds had rallied to the support of the Government, irrespective of the troubles of 1869 and 1870.

On Sunday about four o'clock, I was waited upon by the Speaker of the Assembly, the Provincial Treasurer, and other representatives of French Half-breed parishes, and informed that a body of these men had assembled at St. Boniface, on the opposite side of the river from Fort Garry, and that they would either come over to the Fort, or remain across the river, as I should judge best ; but that they were anxious to see me, to have the opportunity of assuring me personally, that I might count on them in repelling the invasion.

I determined at once to go over, and on crossing the river found two hundred and upwards of French Half-breeds stationed on the bank, of whom about fifty were mounted men. They received me with a "feu de joie," and I was then assured by Mr. Girard that the persons present had assembled under the proclamation to declare their loyalty to the Crown, and their desire to be enrolled and to assist in defending the country. I thanked the men for their cordial response to my appeal, and assured them that should their services be needed they would be called out.

I spent some time in conversing with the crowd, who appeared to be much gratified at the opportunity I had afforded them to personally assure me of their loyalty and devotion to the crown.

Mr. Girard addressed the assemblage, stating, in very eloquent terms, the privileges they enjoyed in being under the British flag. His speech was loudly cheered, and for anything that could be observed, it was impossible to draw any other inference than that the people were most unanimous and enthusiastic, though among the crowd I had reason to believe there were some of the principal leaders of the movement of two years ago ; but when this large body of men were coming forward under my proclamation, largely influenced in taking their course, as I had reason to believe, by the leaders in that movement to rally to the support of the Crown in a time of danger, it did not seem to me that that was the moment enquire into the antecedents of any person in the assembly.

I therefore accepted their expression of a desire to defend the country as genuine and sincere, and have no reason to doubt that they will flinch when the hour of danger arrives.

After the dispersion of the marauders on Thursday morning, and the withdrawal of the United States' forces beyond the line, Mr. Bradley, of the Customs, whom I have made a Justice of the Peace, was proceeding under the Proclamation to organize a body of men to defend the Post, when he received a message from Col. Wheaton to disband the men, otherwise he would come and take possession of the Post. Mr. Bradley had no alternative, and therefore proceeded no further.

It seems that Col. Wheaton considers the Post as within the American lines for military purposes, though not for purposes of commerce, as the Custom house is southward of the post, and no objection is made to our collection of customs there.

Last winter we occupied the Post with, as you will recollect, the consent of the United States' Government.

The moment, therefore, we could not re-occupy the Post without incurring the danger of international difficulties, it was useless to march the men over the 30 miles of dreary prairie, which lies beyond the Scratching River. I therefore sent a message to Major Irvine that unless he saw some military objection, that I should think it wise to return to the Fort, and keep up a body of scouts to inform us of any other raid that might be attempted.

He accordingly countermanned his march, and commenced his return. The troops will reach here to-morrow afternoon.

We shall have to station one company at the portage or the neighbourhood in the meantime, as a body for the population of these parishes to rally round, and shall be able, in case of necessity, to reinforce them with men and arms from other quarters.

At this moment the leaders of the invasion are undergoing examination before the United States Commissioner, having been handed over by the military to the civil authorities. It is feared they will be discharged. In O'Donoghue's case it is stated upon pretty good authority that if, on examination, it shall appear that he is a British subject, it will be held that he is not liable to be punished under the neutrality laws of the United States.

Under these circumstances I have directed the proper proceedings to be taken under the Ashburton Treaty, to have a warrant issued for his arrest on a charge of robbery, and shall send certified copies to the United States authorities, with a view to have him arrested and detained for extradition.

In the absence of Judge and Crown Officer, I have had to give general directions to the Magistrate, and have desired Mr. Bain, a member of the bar here, to attend the examination of witnesses, and see that the papers are regularly made out, and to make the proper application to the United States authorities at Pembina.

So soon as the result of this application shall appear, I shall acquaint you with it, so as if through it, the extradition of O'Donoghue may be demanded from the United States authorities.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,  
&c., &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FORT GARRY,  
6th October, 1871.

MY DEAR COL. WHEATON,—Allow me to take the first opportunity in my power to thank you in Her Majesty's name for the promptitude and vigor with which you have used your position, to crush the wicked invasion recently organized within the Territories of the United States, against the peaceful and friendly inhabitants of this Province.

I can say no more of such a loyal discharge of international duties, than that it is worthy of the great nation whose Commission you have the honor to bear.

Accept, my dear Col. Wheaton, the assurance of my distinguished personal esteem, and believe me,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed,) A. G. ARCHIBALD.

Colonel Wheaton,  
Commanding Fort Pembina.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
6th October, 1871.

SIR.—I understand that William B. O'Donoghue was last evening, the 5th inst., arrested by British subjects in British territory, some six or seven miles this side of the lines, and was carried to the frontier by them, and handed over to you for safe custody.

I have sent a party with this, and will feel obliged if you will send him back to the frontier, to be returned to the custody of the British authorities, who will receive him there.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) A. G. IRVINE,  
Major commanding Dominion Forces.

Colonel Wheaton, U. S. A.,  
Commanding at Fort Pembina, Dakota.

HEAD QUARTERS, FORT PEMBINA,  
8th October, 1871.

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th inst., requesting that I turn over to you one W. B. O'Donoghue, as a British subject, arrested in British territory, carried to the frontier, and handed over to me for safe custody.

In reply, I have the honor to state that W. B. O'Donoghue is not now in the custody of any military officer in the United States. A warrant having been issued for his arrest on the 6th inst. by a United States Commissioner, he was turned over to a United States Marshall, and is now in the custody of the civil power.

He is charged with the violation of the neutrality laws of the United States; and a preliminary examination in his case is now in progress before the United States Commissioner. I, therefore, have no power to comply with your request. It is presumed that application should be made through the proper channels for his surrender under the extradition laws.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) LOYD WHEATON,  
Captain of Infantry commanding Post.

(No. 705.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,  
OTTAWA, 24th October, 1871.

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 280, of the 9th inst., with its enclosures (3) containing details in reference to the recent Fenian invasion of the Province of Manitoba, and reporting that the officer in command of the United States' troops at Pembina, had declined to restore

O'Donoghue to the British authorities, and that you had therefore directed the proper steps to be taken under the Ashburton Treaty with a view to his arrest in the United States on a charge of robbery, and his detention there for extradition to Canada, and announcing the gratifying exhibition of loyalty of the French Half-breeds, irrespective of the troubles of 1869 and 1870.

Your despatch will be brought under the notice of His Excellency the Governor General on his return to the seat of government.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) \_\_\_\_\_

JOSEPH HOWE,  
Secretary of State.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,  
Lieutenant Governor, Fort Garry.

(No. 283.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FORT GARRY,  
13th October, 1871.

Sir,—Since writing my despatch of the 10th inst., enclosing your copy of cypher telegram for the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, on the subject of the Fenian raid, I have little to report.

I have issued an address to the people of the Province on the subject of the raid, the contents of which you will see by the copy enclosed. It contains a narrative of the raid up to date.

My object in issuing this address was partly to prevent misapprehension as to certain matters to which it refers; but it was more especially intended for abroad, and to show that no hopes can be entertained of success in any renewed invasion, based on the supposition of aid from any section of the inhabitants.

The response made to my Proclamation, considering the limited number of our people, is something quite unexampled, and entitles the inhabitants to a public testimony of my appreciation of their patriotism.

I learn that the Generals O'Neill and Donnelly, and Colonel Curley, left Pembina on Wednesday last by stage for St. Paul. O'Donoghue remains in the neighbourhood of the frontier.

There is in Pembina at this moment nothing beyond the excitement natural in the circumstances.

A Fenian residing near this place, who was with the raiders on the 5th instant, had stolen the horse of a Mr. Watt, the officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, stationed at the Post at Pembina. Mr. Watt went over yesterday to claim the horse, and succeeded in obtaining it, through the assistance of some parties there. On his way home, a friend who accompanied him, and who was carrying a fowling piece, was set upon by the horse thief and five or six confederates, and the gun was taken from him; the stock was broken in the struggle, and the barrel was subsequently discharged at him, fortunately without injury.

Every day furnishes incidents such as these, and it will be some time before the lawlessness of the frontier people will subside. We ought to station a company of soldiers at the Post. This was done last winter, and had the happiest effect. It would do more than any thing else I can conceive to stifle the rowdyism of the neighborhood. The Hudson's Bay Company are most anxious for it; Mr. Spencer, of the Customs, is urging me to protect his office, situate at the frontier, and near the Post.

Should it be decided to send a company there, it may perhaps be necessary to renew communication of last winter, with Washington, on the subject.

Colonel Wheaton (Commandant at Pembina), I understand considers the Post in the United States lines, and has led our people there to believe that he would object to its being re-occupied by a garrison.

I have not in the slightest degree changed my mind as to the necessity of additional troops. They might be sent up now as private citizens on the United States railroads, but they ought to be here before the winter sets in, if you wish to consider the country safe.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ADAM G. ARCHIBALD.

The Hon. The Secretary of State  
for the Provinces, &c., &c.

### THE MANITOBA GAZETTE.

*Published by Authority.*

WINNIPEG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1871.

*To the People of the Province of Manitoba:*

IN THE NAME OF THE QUEEN, I thank you, one and all, for the promptitude and spirit with which you have rushed to the defence of the country, when called upon by Her Majesty's Proclamation.

From the moment when the rumors of a Fenian raid assumed a character to be relied upon, my great anxiety was, that our people, irrespectively of past differences, should present a united front to the bands of miscreants—the scum of the cities of the United States—who were collecting on our border for purposes of plunder, robbery and murder.

I had the best reason to know that the plans of the marauders were based on the belief that there were divisions in your ranks which would drive a part of the population into their arms.

O'Donoghue, one of the leaders of the gang, assured his companions that, on their arrival at the frontier, they would be joined by a party of our people disaffected to the crown, and ready to aid any invasion.

The events of the past few days have repelled this slander. At this moment, our whole population has assumed an attitude which affords no encouragement to these dastardly marauders.

On Tuesday, the 3rd inst., information reached me, that left no doubt of a raid being at hand.

On Wednesday, I issued a proclamation, calling upon you to assemble and enroll in your various parishes. Copies were distributed all over the Province, and by the evening of Thursday, the people of every English parish had met, had made up, and sent to me lists, shewing 1,000 men, ready at a moment's warning to shoulder their muskets and march to the front.

In the French parishes, meetings were also held, and by the same evening, I was assured, upon unquestionable authority, that my proclamation would meet with a loyal response. I suggested that it should be such as to admit of no misinterpretation, and received the assurance that it would assume a shape entirely satisfactory.

The reports from the front on Thursday left no doubt that the raid was to commence at once, and, next day, orders were given to advance a body of troops towards the frontier.

Major Irvine detailed, with that view, the bulk of the Service Companies in the Fort, two of those organized at Winnipeg, under Captains Mulvey and Kennedy, and a Company of Canadians and half-breed French under Captain de Plainval.

In two hours from the issue of the order, two hundred men, with their accoutrements, camp equipage and munitions of war, were across the Assiniboine *en route* for the frontier. The movement was executed in a manner that reflects the highest credit on Major Irvine, the officers of the different corps, and the men.

The march was continued till events occurred to render further advance unnecessary.

On Thursday, about noon, Colonel Wheaton, of the U. S. forces stationed at Pembina, with a loyal discharge of international duties, honorable alike to himself and to his country, attacked and dispersed the raiders as they were crossing the frontier, making prisoners of their self-styled Generals, and a number of the privates.

O'Donoghue escaped to this side of the line, but was arrested in the course of the evening by some French half-breeds. During the night, under a mistaken view of what was best to be done, he was taken to the frontier and placed in the same custody as the other prisoners, by parties who acted very naturally under the circumstances, but still, in a way be regretted.

Meanwhile, the French parishes were completing the arrangements which I had been assured were in contemplation. On the afternoon of the 8th inst., about four o'clock, Mr. Royal, the Speaker of the Assembly; Mr. Girard, the Provincial Treasurer, and several other of the Representatives of the French parishes, waited on me to say that a body of French half-breeds were assembled on the East bank of the Red River, and wished to be permitted to assure me personally of their loyalty, and to proffer their services as soldiers. I went over immediately, in company with Capt. McDonald, the commander at Fort Garry in Major Irvine's absence. I found assembled on the bank 200 able-bodied French Métis; of these fifty were mounted, and a considerable part of the whole body had fire-arms.

The received me with a *feu de joie*.

Mr. Girard then, in the name of the men assembled—in the name of the French Métis of all the Parishes—expressed, amid loud cheers and much enthusiasm, the loyalty and devotion of the Métis of every origin; and assured me they had rallied to the support of the Crown, and were prepared to do their duty as loyal subjects in repelling any raid that might now, or hereafter, be made on the country.

I thanked the people very cordially for the assurances given in their name, and told them I should take care to make this demonstration of their feelings known to His Excellency the Governor General.

If among these people there were—and I believe there were—some person whose exceptional position might have led O'Donoghue to look for their support, it only adds to the value of the demonstration, and removes the last hope of the miscreants who have invaded your soil, that they would receive sympathy or aid from any class of the population.

On Monday the troops returned to the Fort, and the volunteers from Winnipeg were allowed to go to their homes and resume their occupations.

I regret to have to inform you that on the same day, the United States civil authorities at Pembina, to whom Colonel Wheaton was obliged to hand over his prisoners, discharged these marauders, for reasons which I am unable to comprehend, and that one of them, O'Donoghue, still remains in the neighbourhood of Pembina, awaiting an opportunity of renewing the attack. Nevertheless, the raid for the moment is over. If renewed, it will not be immediately. If the Fenians were men actuated by ordinary reason, it would never be renewed. But they are not. They will trade, while they can, upon the simplicity of their dupes, and hope by excitement to replenish their exhausted exchequer. There is nothing in the wickedness or folly of any scheme to prevent their attempting it.

Rest assured I shall watch over your safety. Should danger come, you will be appealed to again, and you will respond like men of courage—of loyalty—of patriotism.

The QUEEN relies upon the fidelity of her people of this Province, of every origin.

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,  
Lieutenant-Governor.

(No. 709.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,  
OTTAWA, 26th October, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 283, of the 13th inst., enclosing a copy of an address issued by you to the people of the Province No. 968. of Manitoba, on the subject of the Fenian raid, and, at the same time, recommending the stationing of a company of soldiers at the Hudson Bay Company's Post at Pembina, and repeating your opinion as to the necessity for additional troops in the Province.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE,  
Secretary of State.

The Honorable

A. G. Archibald,  
Lieutenant Governor,  
Fort Garry.

(No. 723.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,  
OTTAWA, 3rd November, 1871.

No. 968.  
No. 276, 3rd October, 1871.  
" 277, 7th " "  
" 280, 9th " "  
" 283, 13th "  
" 278, Private and Confidential, 8th Oct. 1871.

SIR,—In compliance with the desire of His Excellency the Governor General, expressed in your note to Mr. Under-Secretary Meredith of the 31st ult., I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, copies of despatches from the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba, as noted in the margin, on the subject of the recent Fenian raid in that Province.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE,  
Secretary of State.

F. Turville, Esq.,  
Governor's Secretary.

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

Copy—Canada—No. 571.)

DOWNING STREET,  
7th December, 1871.

MY LORD,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 183, of the 8th November, with enclosures relating to the recent attempt by the Fenians, to invade the Province of Manitoba.

While Her Majesty's Government deeply regret the continuance of the attacks by these unprincipled marauders, they learn with the highest satisfaction that the appeal to defend the frontier was so promptly and loyally responded to.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) KIMBERLEY,

Governor General

The Right Hon. LORD LISGAR, G.C.B.

*Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces.*

OTTAWA, 2nd January, 1872.

SIR,—With reference to your Despatch No. 283, of the 13th October last, I have the honor by command of His Excellency the Governor General, to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State 7th Dec., 1871, for the Colonies, expressing the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the prompt and loyal manner in which the appeal to defend the frontier on the occasion of the recent attempted Fenian invasion of the Province of Manitoba, was responded to by the Inhabitants of that Province.

May I request that you will have the goodness to cause publicity to be given to this despatch.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) *[Signature]*

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State.

The Hon. A. G. Archibald,  
Lieut.-Governor, Fort Garry,  
Manitoba.

(No. 9.).

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, 18th January, 1872

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, M. No. 1, under No. 2. date the 2nd inst., transmitting me a copy of a despatch from the Right No. 963. Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressing the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government, at the prompt and loyal manner, in which the appeal to defend the frontier on the occasion of the recent attempted Fenian invasion of the Province of Manitoba, was responded to by the Inhabitants of that Province.

I have, as desired, given instructions to have the correspondence published in the next Gazette.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) *[Signature]*

ADAMS J. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State  
for the Provinces, &c., &c., &c.